

## SUSPENSION OF DEPORTATION OF CERTAIN ALIENS

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JULY 19, 1951.—Committed to the Committee of the Whole House and ordered to be printed

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Mr. WALTER, from the Committee on the Judiciary, submitted the following

### REPORT

[To accompany S. Con. Res. 34]

The Committee on the Judiciary, to whom was referred the resolution (S. Con. Res. 34) for the suspension of deportation of certain aliens, having considered the same, report favorably thereon with amendments and recommend that the resolution do pass.

The amendments are as follows:

On page 11, line 11, strike the registration number and name:

A-7203618, Serrato-Rodriguez, Jesus or Jesus Serrato.

On page 18, after line 6, insert the registration numbers and names:

A-1531776, Shukur, Djamil Khedhour.

A-6142881, Wang, Yuen-Fung nee Chu.

A-6142239, Wang, Chiao Jen.

#### PURPOSE OF THE CONCURRENT RESOLUTION

The purpose of the concurrent resolution is to record congressional approval, in accordance with Public Law 863 of the Eightieth Congress, of suspension of deportation in certain cases in which the Attorney General has suspended deportation for more than 6 months.

The purpose of the amendments is to hold one case for further study and investigation and to grant expeditious action in the cases of three aliens.

#### GENERAL INFORMATION

Since 1940 and prior to July 1, 1948, the law (sec. 19 (c) of the Immigration Act of 1917, as amended) provided in substance that the Attorney General may suspend deportation and adjust the immigration status in the United States of certain deportable aliens. Under this provision of the law, aliens subject to deportation on the

so-called technical charges may have their deportation suspended for 6 months if they are persons of good moral character and if their deportation would result in a serious economic detriment to a citizen of the United States or legally resident alien who is the spouse, parent, or minor child of such deportable aliens. This privilege does not run in favor of persons subject to deportation for the serious causes such as the on ground of being a political undesirable, a narcotic law violator, a criminal, an immoral person, etc.

Since 1940, such suspensions of deportation accorded by the Attorney General were subject to review by the Congress. If within a designated period of time the Congress did not pass a concurrent resolution stating in substance that the Congress did not favor the suspension of deportation, the suspension was final and the status of the alien involved was adjusted to that of a permanent resident.

Since July 1, 1948, under the provisions of Public Law 863, Eightieth Congress (62 Stat. 1206; 8 U. S. C. 155 (c)), affirmative congressional action in each individual case is required before the suspension of deportation granted by the Attorney General could become final and the status of the alien could be adjusted to that of a permanent resident.

Included in the concurrent resolution (S. Con. Res. 34), as amended, are 310 cases. Three hundred and seven were among 487 cases referred to the Congress on March 1, 1951, March 15, 1951, April 2, 1951, and April 16, 1951; 2 cases were referred on June 15, 1951, and 1 case was referred on July 2, 1951. Of the 487 cases referred on the above dates, 8 have been previously approved by the Congress; 1 case has subsequently been withdrawn by the Attorney General and returned to the jurisdiction of the Department of Justice, and 171 cases have been held for further study and investigation.

In each case which is recommended for approval, a check has been made to determine whether or not the alien (a) has met the requirements of the law, (b) is of good moral character, and (c) is possessed of strong equities which would warrant the suspension of deportation.

The committee, after consideration of all the facts in each case referred to in the concurrent resolution (S. Con. Res. 34), as amended, recommend that the concurrent resolution do pass.

